



THEATRE-ROYAL.

For the Benefit of

Mr TAYLOR and Mrs KNIVETON.

WEDNESDAY Evening, May 8, will be presented, a Comedy called,
A TRIP TO SCARBOROUGH.

Lord Foppington, Mr WARD;
Young Fashion, Mr Williamson; Colonel Townly, Mr Knight; Proke,
Mr Johnson; La Varole, Mr Marshall; Sir Tunbelly Clammy, Mr
Hollingsworth; Lory, Mr Hallion; Holier, Mr Simpson; Tailor, Mr
Charteris; Shoemaker, Mr T. Banks;
And Loveless, Mr WOODS.

And Mrs WARD;
Bertha, Miss Kirby; Nuffe, Mrs Charteris;
Mrs Coupler, Mrs Mountfort; Semprefs, Mrs Henderson;
And Miss Hoyden, Mrs KNIVETON.

Preceding the Play, a DISSERTATION on
Everybody, Somebody, and Nobody,
By Mr TAYLOR.

Between the Play and Farce, a Pantomimical Interlude, called,
PAUL JONES IN THE FRITH;

Or, **LEITH IN AN UPROAR.**

Saunders M'Intosh, Mr Charteris; M'Nab, Mr Simpson; M'Dulcan,
Mr Taylor; Regulating Captain, (with a Song) Mr Marshall;
Lucky Peacock, Mr Hollingsworth;

And Harlequin, (in the character of Paul Jones) Mr T. BANKS,
Who will make his escape from the Battery by jumping through a
HOGSHEAD ON FIRE.

To which will be added, (by Desire) the Farce of
CATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

Petruchio, Mr WOODS;
Baptista, Mr Charteris; Biondello, Mr Hallion; Music Master, Mr
T. Banks; Tailor, Mr Hollingsworth;
And Grumio, Mr JOHNSON.

And Catharine, (first time) Mrs KNIVETON.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Kniveton, at Mr Stevenson's, painter,
Shakespeare-Square; of Mr Taylor, at Mr Carle's, Prince's-Street; of
Mr Comb, Shakespeare-Square; or Mr Simpson at the Tap-room,
north end of the Bridge; and of Mr Gibb, at the Office of the Theatre.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 9, 1782, will be presented,
The Comedy of

THE BUSY BODY.

Marplot, (with an Address) Mr WARD;
Sir Francis Gripe, Mr Hollingsworth; Sir Jealous Traffic, Mr Charteris;
Sir Charles, Mr Knight; Whiffer, Mr Taylor; Butler, Mr Simp-
son;

And Sir George Airy, Mr WILLIAMSON.

Isabella, Mrs WOODS;
Patch, Mrs Kniveton; Scatwell, Mrs Mountfort;
And Miranda, Miss KIRBY.

To which will be added a FARCE, called,

THE ANATOMIST; or, SHAM DOCTOR.

Crispin, Mr JOHNSON;
Old Gerald, Mr Hollingsworth; Young Gerald, Mr Taylor; Martin,
Mr T. Banks; Simon Butler, Mr Simpson;

And Monsieur le Medecine, Mr CHARTERIS;
Doctor's Wife, Mrs CHARTERIS;

Angelica, Mrs Henderson; Waiting Woman, Mrs Mountfort;
And Scatice, Mrs KNIVETON.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had of Mr Gibb, at the Box-
Office of the Theatre.

Last Benefit but One.

Mrs WARD'S BENEFIT.

On SATURDAY evening next, May 11, 1782, will be presented,
A PLAY, written by SHAKESPEARE, called

THE WINTER'S TALE.

OR

THE HAPPY DISCOVERY.

(Now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury Lane, with the greatest
applause.)

Leontes, Mr WILLIAMSON.

Polixenes, Mr Banks; Autolycus, Mr Johnson; Clown, Mr Holling-
worth; Old Shepherd, Mr Mountfort; Camillo, Mr Taylor; Gen-
tleman, Mr Marshall; Antigonus, Mr Charteris; Clemenings, Mr
Simpson; Shepherd's Servant, Mr T. Banks; Mamillus, Master
Charteris.

And Florizel, Mr WOODS.

Perdita (with a Song) Mrs JACKSON.
Paulina, Mrs Kniveton; Emilia, Mrs Mountfort; Shepherdesses, Mrs
Henderson, Mrs Charteris, &c.
And Hermione, Mrs WARD.

IN ACT III.

A GRAND TRIAL OF THE QUEEN HERMIONE.

End of the Play.

THE ADVENTURES OF AN EDINBURGH BUCK.

(Written by the late ROBERT FARQUHARSON)

Will be delivered, (for that night only) by Mr WARD.

Between the Play and Farce will be presented (for the only time),
A New Interlude, called,

ALL-HALLOW FAIR.

In the course of which, will be an exact Representation of
A BULL-BAITING,
As exhibited at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with universal
Approbation.

To which will be added, (never acted here) a Farce, called,

MAN AND WIFE.

(Written by G. COLMAN, Esq; author of the Clandestine Marriage,
Jealous Wife, Deuce in him, &c. and acted upwards of fifty times
at Covent Garden, with great applause and approbation.)

Marcourt, Mr WARD;

Kitchen, Mr Johnson; Landlord, Mr Banks; Frankly, Mr Taylor;
Fleece, Mr Simpson; Luke, Mr T. Banks; Coachman, Mr Char-
teris;

And Crofs, Mr HOLLINGSWORTH.

Sally, Mrs KNIVETON;
Charlotte, Miss Kirby; Lettice, Mrs Henderson;
And Mrs Crofs, Mrs CHARTERIS.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had of Mrs WARD, at Mr Ste-
venson's painter, Shakespeare-square; and of Mr Gibb, at the Box-
Office of the Theatre.

Meeting of Citizens for abolishing Patronage.

A NUMBER of Citizens, after repeated conferences on the rigid
exertions of the Patronage Laws which has lately obtained in
this country, resolved to take the sense of their fellow-citizens on this
important subject, and to consider whether an application ought to be
made to the Legislature for redress of a grievance so severely felt in
this part of the united kingdom.—For this purpose, a Meeting will
be held in Mary's Chapel, on Wednesday the 8th current, at seven
o'clock.

Edinburgh, May 2, 1782.

A BALL AT NORTH BERWICK,

On FRIDAY the 10th current;
When it is hoped the Members of the Beltonford Club will attend.
Strangers introduced as usual.

SALE OF TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN POLLOCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Niddry's Wynd,
Edinburgh, has now on hand a large quantity of exceeding fine
TEAS, in the original packages, which he offers himself will give en-
tire satisfaction, and is selling at the following moderate prices:

| | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Bohea, | 4 s. per lib. | Best Congo, | 7 s. per lib. |
| Best ditto, | 5 s. | Soulong, | 8 s. |
| Congo, | 6 s. | Best ditto, | 8 s. 6 d. |

SPIRITS.

| | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Plain Whisky, | 3 s. 4. per gal. | Good Brandy, | 8 s. per gal. |
| Good ditto, | 4 s. | Best Cognac ditto, | 11 s. |
| Best Fairmount, | 4 s. 8 d. | Single Rum, | 6 s. |
| Gin, | 6 s. | Good ditto, | 8 s. |
| Best Holland ditto, | 8 s. | Best double ditto, | 11 s. |
| Brandy, | 6 s. | | |

Sugars to tea customers at prime cost.—Commissions punctually attended to.

ALEXANDER LIVINGSTON,

TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER.

Opposite the CHAPEL of EASE, Crosscausway, Edinburgh,
RETURNS his best thanks to the Public in general, and his friends
in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him; and
flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of
their approbation: Begs leave to inform them, that he has got to hand
a very large assortment of TEAS, WINES, and SPIRITS, which,
upon trial, will be found superior to any offered to sale for some time
past.

Black Teas from 4 s. 6 d. to 8 s. } per lib.
Hyson Green, from 10 s. to 14 s. }
His Black Teas at 7 s. 6 d. and 8 s. he begs leave to recommend in
particular.
Sugars to tea customers at prime cost, for ready money only.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 30.

War-Office, April 27.

2d Regiment of dragoon guards, Major Cathcart Taylor, of the 22d
dragoons, is appointed to be Major, vice Thomas Mallack.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Grenada Pigott, Gent. to be Cor-
net, vice Cornelius Calcy.

2d Regiment of dragoons, Captain George Lord Harbert of the 1st
dragoons, to be Major, vice Cathcart Taylor. Alexander Barr, Gent.
to be Surgeon, vice Charles Dickenson.

1st Regiment of foot guards, Bryan William Darwin Gooke, Gent.
to be Ensign, vice William Courtney Cruttenden.

2d Regiment of foot, Esqign William Gray to be Lieutenant, vice
Edward Whitmore. Thomas Simson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Wil-
liam Gray.

4th Regiment of foot, Edward Dawson, Gent. to be Ensign in one
of the additional companies, vice John Chape Sherbrooke.

6th Regiment of foot, Major John Whyte, of 83d foot, to be Lieut-
enant-Colonel, vice Charles Home. Jonas Fitzherbert, Gent. to be
Ensign, vice Thomas Welsh.

62d Regiment of foot, — Gossley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
Patrick Leeson. Captain-Lieutenant Arthur Blackall to be Adjutant,
vice George Prell Vallancey.

64th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Wright to be Captain
of one of the additional companies, vice Charles Laton. Ensign Sam-
uel Tuffnell Barrett to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Wright.

83d Regiment of foot, Captain Charles Gordon, of 26th foot, to be
Major, vice John Whyte.

93d Regiment of foot, Francis Halliday, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
John Constable.

Ensign Alexander Smith, of 87th foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain
Thomas Pilkington's independent company of foot.

Ensign William Houlston, of 31st foot, to be Lieutenant in Captain
Robert Riddell's independent company of foot.

Ensign John Haddock, of Captain Blake's independent company, to
be Lieutenant in Captain Robert Duff's independent company of foot.

Ensign Mathew Willock to be Lieutenant in Captain John Pringle's
independent company of foot, vice John Green.

George Home, Gent. to be Ensign in the said company, vice Mathew
Willock.

War-Office, April 26, 1782.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards, Lieutenant Colonel John
Sutton is appointed to be Captain of a Company, vice Charles
O'Hara. Captain Thomas Willet Saltern to be Captain-Lieutenant,
vice John Sutton. Ensign John Henry Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice
Thomas Willet Saltern. Wentworth Settle, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
John Henry Fraser.

Mark Pringle, Gent. to be Deputy Judge Advocate and Clerk of
the Courts Martial in North Britain, vice Peter Dunbar.

War-Office, April 27, 1782.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to re-instate Thomas Earl of
Edinburgh in his military service, by appointing him to be Lieutenant-
Colonel in the army, by brevet.

From the London Papers, April 30.

Paris, April 20: By a courier which departed from Ma-
drid the 9th instant, we learn, that the Duke de Crillon arrived
there the 7th, and went directly to the Castle of Aranjuez,
where the King kept his Court. When he had kissed his Ma-
jesty's hand, the King spoke to him thus, "I have made you
Captain-General of my army, and have given you a guard; as
I have all the officers who have served me well; but I have re-
served to myself the pleasure of telling you, that I make you a
Grandece of Spain. It is an old debt, which my ancestors
owed to yours, for their services, and it is a late satisfaction to
me to pay them in consideration of those you have just render-
ed me."

Paris, April 23. After the taking of St Christopher's and
Nevis, a division of the Squadron under the command of the
Count de Barras, having on board a detachment of 500 men;
commanded by Count de Elechin, went to the English island
of Montserrat, which capitulated on the 22d of January. There
were found there 62 cannons, of different calibres, and 6 mor-
tars.—[Here follow the articles of capitulation; but, as they
are much the same with those granted to the Island of Nevis,
which appeared in our paper of Monday the 22d ult. we think
it unnecessary to insert them.]

The Marquis de Bouille writes from Martinien, on the 1st
of March, that the Comte de Kersaint, Captain of a vessel,
had sent him a part of the capture of the colonies of Demera-
ry, Essequibo, and Berbice.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 23.

"To-morrow, Mr Adams will have a public audience of
the States-General, and will be received with the usual cere-

monies as Minister of the new republic of America; after
which the French Ambassador will give a very grand enter-
tainment to Mr Adams, to which all the foreign Ministers are
invited, except that from the Electorate of Hanover; on which
occasion the French Minister intends to introduce Mr Adams
to all the foreign Ambassadors here, who, as their Courts have
not acknowledged the independence of America, would most
likely not pay him the usual visit due to a new Ambassador.

"It is said, when Mr Adams has executed his commission
at this Court, he will go to Madrid, in hopes of persuading
that Court also to acknowledge the independence of America."

The States General have delivered their ultimatum to the
Russian Minister, which may be shortly comprised within the
two following heads:

A full indemnification for all losses sustained by the Seven
United Provinces, whether composed of floating or sedentary
property, and a restoration of all places taken by Great Britain
since the commencement of the war.

Secondly, an unequivocal acknowledgement, on the part of
the Court of London, of the terms prescribed by the armed
neutrality, and held binding on the other powers of Europe,
viz. open and free fair, without search or molestation; and that
free bottoms make free goods.

It is strongly and confidently affirmed by the friends of the
Ministry, that they have found the provisions for secret in-
fluence and corruption for the support of the American war, so
enormous and profuse, that with immediate and easy savings
they will be enabled to pay the interest of the loan, and that
there will certainly be no taxes laid on this year.

The following ships are now at Spithead, viz. Victory, Bri-
tannia, Royal George, Ocean, Union, Foudroyant, Edgar,
Alexander, Goliah, Courageux, Fortitude, Bellona, Pegase
(French), Diligente, Raisable, Sampson, Panther, Assistance,
Renown, Deomed, Monsieur, Surprise, Proserpine, Merlin,
Vefuvius, Lightning, Harpy, Tiphonie, Furnace.

Lord Howe has struck his flag, and is come to London.

His Majesty's ship Helena, of 14 guns, coming up from the
eastward, in company with the Buffalo, fell in with a large
French cutter privateer, of 16 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and
150 men, which she engaged for a considerable time; the pri-
vateer then bore away for the Buffalo, which the mistook for a
large East-Indiaman, and was not convinced of her mistake till
the Buffalo opened her lower deck ports and run out her guns;
notwithstanding this the privateer did not strike till the Buffa-
lo had sent two 24 pounders entirely through her. No less a
number than 75 of the privateer's people are natives of England,
four were born at Dover, two at Sandwich, and one at Ring-
would. The Captain is a native of Greenwich, but has resided
some time since at Dover.

It was last night very currently reported, that some very fa-
vourable intelligence was received yesterday from France. It
is said that the French have intercepted a packet of ours, that
was coming express from Rodney, charged with some very im-
portant dispatches; in all probability, the interception of the
remaining part of Vaudreuil's fleet.

The Earl of Carlisle is appointed Steward of the House-
hold, in the room of Lord Talbot deceased.

Lord Weymouth is appointed Groom of the Stole, in the
room of the Earl of Ashburnham, who had resigned.

It is said, that overtures of an agreeable nature have been
received from Holland.

It is said that Mr Laurens has returned to town, after ha-
ving consulted with Mr Adams; and that in consequence
thereof, he has such terms of pacification to propose to the Ad-
ministration as cannot fail of being accepted. In consequence
thereof stocks rose 1 per cent.

Orders are sent to the Downs for the Ambuscade and Vigi-
lant men of war to join Admiral Barrington's fleet, which are
to sail for the relief of Gibraltar as soon as they have taken in
fresh provisions; &c. the rest of the men of war in the Downs
are to be put of a fleet for the Channel service.

Notwithstanding Holland is confessedly the grand European
arsenal for materials used in the building and equipment of
shipping, so utterly incompatible is their phlegmatic disposition
to the emergency of their affairs, that their present naval force
is not, by three-fourths, so formidable as that they boasted of
being able to produce last spring.

A letter from Bourdeaux says, that certain advice is recei-
ved there by an advice boat, which is arrived from the Mauri-
tius, that Admiral Hughes has absolutely taken Batavia, and
that it was surrendered to him on the 12th of November.

On Saturday evening died, at his house in Lincoln's Inn
Fields, the Right Hon. William Talbot, Earl Talbot, Lord
Hensol, and Lord Dinevor, of Dinevor in Carmarthenshire,
Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, L. L. D. and one
of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Lord-
ship succeeded the late Duke of Rutland, as Lord Steward of
the Household, March 25, 1761.

Sunday se'ennight were married at Great Miton in Oxford-
shire, two blacks, natives of India, and servants to C. Jones,
Esq; of the same place. The manner in which this wedding
was conducted, carried with it the air of eastern grandeur;
both arriving at the church in a very elegant carriage, and at-
tended by a black servant; and what added not a little to the
novelty of the scene, the bride who was magnificently dressed,
was given away by one of her countrymen, of the name of
Hyder Ally.

In the St Jago de la Vega Gazette of March 2d, is the fol-
lowing paragraph:

Tuesday the General Assembly met, pursuant to proroga-
tion; and his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, having com-
manded the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber,
was pleased to make a speech to the following purport: "That
he was happy in their readiness to meet him and his fears from
an invasion of the powerful armaments of France; in conse-
quence of which the Assembly and Council presented addresses
expressive of their confidence in him, and their hope, by the ex-
ertions of the militia and the army, to have their efforts crown-
ed with success against all the efforts of the enemy."



HOUSE OF LORDS, Wednesday, May 1.

Read a second time the Foreign Troops Quartering Bill, and committed for the morrow. Also that for paving Spitalfields.

Passed, the Ship Ransom and Wapping Streets Bill.

The order of the day being then read, which stood for the second reading of the Contractor's Bill.

The Lord Chancellor expressed his disapprobation both of the principle and form of the bill. He professed himself a warm advocate for economy in every branch of national expenditure, and had heard with pleasure, that a plan was in agitation for promoting this desirable purpose. But he never knew an instance in the whole course of his experience, wherein a bill of so large and deep a nature, so radically levelled against some of the most venerable and established principles in the constitution, had been ushered into Parliament with so little ceremony, so few endeavours to remove objections, and to suggest, at least, a specious defence. No Noble Lord had risen to explain the expediency, or vindicate the principle of the bill. Not a word had been said respecting it by any of those Peers, under whose auspices it was brought into that House. He was compelled, therefore, to suppose a species of argument in its favour, though he acknowledged it to be a very difficult task.

There were, in his estimation, but two principles on which it could be defended. The first, a pretence of economy; the second, the eradication of unjust and corrupt influence. In regard to the first, he could not conceive that it would be much pressed, as the effects arising from the bill, in the way of national saving, would be too inconsiderable to serve as a reasonable vindication for so extraordinary an innovation. The second argument was more specious, therefore merited a more serious consideration. The annihilation of ministerial influence in Parliament was a popular idea; but when it was to become the basis for a ferocious act of the Legislature, it would be necessary to consider something beyond popularity. It was, or might be affirmed, that corruption had existed in Parliament. But where was the proof of it? How was it known that the practice had been so general as had been insinuated, or indeed, that it had ever existed? Could the Noble Lords establish any specific instance of it? Could they bring one individual to the bar, and prove the fact against him? If they could do that, they might then presume a little upon this argument, though even then it would appear to be rather a show than a substantial method of reasoning. If it could be proved, that such a practice had ever existed, a bill of future prevention would be a very inadequate, very timid species of chastisement; the criminal, in such case, ought to be brought to a heavier and a more exemplary punishment, and his employment introduced to an equal participation. If, however, no such practice had been proved, nor was attempted to be proved, upon what were the Lords proceeding? Did it become them, as Legislators, to insinuate condemnation against a large and respectable body of men, without so much as one proof of guilt in a single member? Did it become them, as men, to affect the moral character and commercial credit of a number of individuals, without a fact to support them? Their Lordships could not be guilty of such palpable injustice, therefore he would not suppose that the bill would be honoured with their approbation. There was one circumstance attending this bill, which he wished to press upon their most serious consideration. From all he had read and observed of the leading characteristics of this country, he had been always led to consider it as a commercial country. If that were admitted, what would be said for a bill that tended to throw disgrace upon the means to which we owed our consequence, as a degradation of any profession would necessarily sink it. We live by merchandise, yet we degrade the merchant. This was the language of this bill; there were its effects; these the compensations for the annihilation of personal franchise, and the deprivation of constitutional privilege. He begged their Lordships to recollect, that this was not the first time that this bill had been presented to them. It had, indeed, undergone some alterations in its clauses and provisions, but the principle remained the same, and the provisions had been made infinitely worse. If their Lordships would preserve themselves from the attacks of anonymous scribblers—if they would afford no opportunity for the ready malice of such kind of persons, they would not incur an imputation of such palpable inconsistency, but would feel this bill on the present, as they had done on preceding occasions, and reject it with that aversion which it deserved.

Lord Coventry declared himself a friend to the bill, and therefore moved for its commitment.

The Duke of Richmond also supported the principles of the bill, as it went to destroy that system of corruption which had brought Great Britain to its present humiliating condition. He attacked the Chancellor on his plea of anonymous scribbling, saying, he was surprised to hear a threat of that kind coming from the learned Lord. This brought on an altercation between the noble Lords, in which they replied to each other with some acrimony.

His Grace added, that if the bill was rejected, the Commons would be under the necessity of doing themselves justice, and excluding contractors by a vote.

The Lord Chancellor said, that the Commons would disfranchise, at their peril, without the assent of the other branches of the Legislature.

Lord Mansfield objected to committing the bill, being of the same opinion with the Chancellor, and professing to wish to guard against any innovation on the constitution. Open contracts made in the face of day, and to which each subject should have a right of proposal, would answer the intent of the principle of this bill. The clauses of it were also exceptionable, and in their present form would prevent any member of Parliament from serving Government with the produce of his estate. But, as that was the business of the Committee, he left it to that stage of the bill. The principle he condemned for many reasons, principally because it intended to punish a number of men, who had not been proved guilty of any crime, and took away from the subject those rights the enjoyment of which the constitution had long sanctified.

Lord Camden said, he had paid the greatest attention to what fell from the noble and learned Lords, and had weighed the arguments used against the commitment of the bill; and as the noble Lord on the Woolsack deferred in all that fell from him, the greatest respect, he listened with care to every word, but such was his understanding, that he could not find out any one reason for agreeing to the doctrine laid down by the noble Lords. He was even surprised how ingenuity could have perplexed, or great abilities laboured to mislead, one of the simplest and plainest propositions in the world. It was a fact well known, and he was not ashamed to come forward with the avowal, that the administration of this country had been corrupt for the last twenty years, to a most prodigious degree. This corruption must be abolished, or the great work of the intended reformation be immediately stopped. The ministerial practice in contracts was well known, and though the evidence of particulars could not be brought to the bar, the fact was substantiated in the breasts of the public, so that there was not a man who could be ignorant that contracts existed to the prejudice of the free and unbiased voice of Parliament. The minister was a merchant on one hand, and the contractor on the other. Each had his separate views. The minister wanted a vote, the other a contract. A bargain was made, and the voice in Parliament bartered for the contract. Thus they played into each other's hands; and fortunes, splendid fortunes were raised on this shameful traffic. His Lordship said, that he and his friends had come into administration with a determined resolution to abolish this system of corruption; and it possible, to restore the constitution to its primitive virtue. But if a wall was raised to obstruct them; if, in the infancy of this new system, an opposition was made, and carried into effect that night, he would no longer remain in his present situation. In the name of God, said he, let the old ministry resume the helm, and again take upon them their former official capacities. His Lordship asked in the most serious manner, if, according to the system of human nature, every provision ought not to be made against corruption in the state? And he appealed to the feelings of every noble Lord in the House, whether in their conscience, they did not think that an act to prevent contractors from sitting in Parliament would not be at least of equal public benefit with the act against Commissioners of the revenue. One had failed—the other was now before them. This bill, his Lordship said, was to be followed up by others of a similar nature; some of which were only in embryo—some near maturity. His Lordship concluded by saying, that his principles against corruption, and against undue influence in the House of Commons, ever were, and still continue the same. They were the principles of his heart, and he would never swerve from them so long as he lived.

Lord Townsend said a few words in support of the bill, declaring he spoke from conviction, that contracts were dangerous, and had been most shamefully abused. His idea was, that the present bill went in a great measure to destroy undue influence.

The Bishop of Chester apologized to the House for meddling with poli-

tics. His diocese was a large one, and he found the attendance to his religious duties full and ample employment. But as the present bill was of a constitutional nature, and its probable effects struck him forcibly, he came down to the House, fully determined to be guided by the arguments he should hear on the subject. Such as had been used did not, however, give that weight to make him alter his first opinion. The proof of corruption did not to him appear; and he thought it unchristian-like and unparliamentary to condemn, and punish on probability alone. He considered the privileges of the subject as invaded, and deemed the present bill an *ex post facto* law, which, of all others, was the most dangerous in a land of liberty. It appeared to him to have a falsity in its principle, and to be in fact one of the worst arguments the new Ministry could make to gain popular applause. It carried with it the idea, "that the kingdom must be undone, unless the House of Commons were deprived of its present corruption." This was strange doctrine, when it appeared evident, that the present Administration came to the helm by the uncorrupted, the uninfluenced voice of the House of Commons; or rather by corruption and influence having then lost their effect. Another objection he had to the bill was, that the evil complained of might be remedied, by making it punishable in any Minister to conclude a contract with a Member of Parliament. Here the roof of corruption would be struck at with proper force, and the grievance in consequence removed. As to depriving a subject of his right to vote, and an abridgement of his power to act, these reasons militated so strongly against his principles, that he must give his negative to the commitment.

The Duke of Grafton supported the bill with all his eloquence, contending, that the principle was such as could only save this kingdom from impending ruin. Open contracts could always be avoided. He knew it himself when he was at the head of the Treasury. The Navy—the Ordnance—and every part of Government were all under that influence.

Lord Ponsonby followed his Grace on the same side of the question, and was replied to by

Lord Dudley, who spoke against the commitment.

Lord Ravensworth said a few words in favour of Lord Coventry's motion, and was supported on the same side by

The Marquis of Carmarthen, who pursued the ideas of the Duke of Richmond and Lord Camden, in respect to its being calculated for destroying corruption.

Lord Shelburne took a short view of what had been said on the subject, coinciding with Lord Camden, as to quitting the helm "if an effective opposition was made in the Upper House to that system of reformation begun in the Commons." In taking his view of the argument, his Lordship observed, that contracts were swelled to that enormous size as to create princely fortunes. They had pervaded the city; so that now the humble merchant who formerly was content with ten per cent. and life of industry, looked up to contractors, as others to the emoluments of Nabobs. His splendid villa, or his princely palace, struck the eye of a modest politician with wonder. His house was superb, his equipage magnificent. Formerly, at London, a merchant was jealous even of speaking to a minister; but at present that delicacy is worn off, and the minister and the merchant walk arm in arm. His Lordship dwelt for some time on this idea; then adverted to the general system of corruption, concluded with giving his hearty assent to the bill.

Earl Ferrers also said a few words in support of the bill, after which the question being called for, the House divided, when there appeared,

Contents, 70
Non-contents, 45
Majority for committing the bill, —25

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, May 1.

Mr Fox then delivered to the clerk, copies of the late addresses to his Majesty from both Houses of the Irish parliament, which addresses were ordered to lie on the table.

The Lord Advocate informed the House, that Mr Whitehill, one of the persons against whom they had brought in a bill of pains and penalties had quitted the kingdom, and was not to be found; the Committee had sent to his house, where a plate was found on the door, with the name of Lewin. Mr Lewin had informed the Committee, that Mr Whitehill, in consequence of an opinion from his surgeon was gone to the continent.—The house in which himself then lived, had formerly belonged to Mr Whitehill; but he had purchased it, and there had been a mortgage on it of 500 l. to General Joseph Smith.

Upon the whole, the Committee ordered him to attend again, not being satisfied with his answers. In reply to this order, they were told that Mr Lewin had been suddenly taken ill with the gout; and begged that the Committee would dispense with his attendance till he should get better. The next day, however, their messenger was informed by his servant that he was gone out a walking; on which the servant had also been ordered to attend the Committee, but had neglected: The Committee deeming this a contempt of Parliament, had directed him to move, and he moved accordingly that Mr Lewin, late Secretary to the Council of Madras, with Thomas Gardiner his servant, be taken into the custody of Sergeant at Arms.

This motion passed without any further conversation, excepting that Gen^l Smith took an opportunity to inform the House, that the mortgage of 500 l. which Gen. J. Smith had on the house alluded to, was not a mortgage for the purpose of covering property, but one of five years standing; and that himself, as agent to Gen. J. Smith, had advanced that money on mortgage in the year 1777.

Lord Mahon put off the consideration of the report on the Gold Coin till to-morrow.

Mr Pitt gave notice, that on Tuesday next he should move the House on a subject of the greatest importance, intending to move on that day for a select committee, to take into consideration the present state of the representation of the Commons of England.

Mr Dempster expressed his hopes, that the Hon. member would not confine the enquiry to the representation of the Commons of England only, but extend it to Scotland.

Mr Pitt said, his intention was, that the enquiry should be as comprehensive, and as wide as possible.

The report of the resolutions relative to Mr Sullivan was also adjourned to the morrow. Mr Dempster on this occasion said, that having heard that the Secretary to the Court of Directors of the India Company had conceived himself injured by something which had dropped from him in a former debate, and had taken it so much to heart that he sickened at it, and had been confined to his bed, he thought it a duty to declare, that nothing could ever have been farther from his intention than to speak, in the smallest degree, to his (Mr Mitchell's) disparagement; that Gentleman had been from his earliest infancy in the India House; he had discharged, for 30 years, the very confidential, and perhaps most laborious employment in the kingdom, that of Secretary to the Company, with a diligence, activity, zeal, and fidelity almost without example; and with an integrity which the best of men might be proud to emulate. Mr Mitchell was now in the 68th year of his age; and he should never forgive himself if he had intentionally done any thing that could give so worthy a man one moment's uneasiness.

From the London Papers, May 2.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday Lord Viscount Weymouth kissed the king's hand at St James's, on being appointed groom of the stole in the room of Lord Ashburnham.

Yesterday Lord George Lennox kissed the king's hand at St James's, on being appointed to the chief command in Scotland, in the room of General Mackay.

Yesterday General Conway, Commander in Chief, had a levee of military officers, at which General Burgoyne was present, and took his final leave on his departure as this day for Ireland.

The same day Admiral Pigot attended at the Admiralty, and took leave on his setting off for Portsmouth, to sail with the fleet for the West-Indies.

On Monday two gentlemen of respect and eminence set off from hence to Paris, invested with powers of a very extensive nature, in consequence of an opening being made towards a negotiation for peace. His Majesty's ministers expect to receive advice from Paris in the course of fourteen days, which will be of the most essential consequence, and will determine the plan of the further operations of government.

Should not the Dutch accede to the terms offered by the ministry in their last proposal delivered to the Russian envoy, the fleet, now getting ready for Admiral Sir John Lockhart Rofs, will immediately sail for the Texel, after the manner of the great Lord Chatham, there to demand a categorical answer.

The report relative to Admiral Rodney having intercepted the French fleet in the West-Indies, still prevails; indeed the probability of it every one acknowledges; but we can assure our readers that ministry had not, this morning, received any official intelligence of such an event. The story is related as follows:—That an officer is arrived in town from France, who had been a prisoner at Brest, and brings advice that a frigate was arrived there from Martinico in twenty days, and that he was informed by an American gentleman who came passenger in her, that Rodney had fallen in with and captured three ships of the line and forty-two transports, which sailed from Brest the 12th of February.

Certain advices have been received by government of the sailing of the large homeward-bound St Domingo fleet from Ferrol. They consist of upwards of 300 sail, and of so much importance is their safe arrival deemed by the French, that the information states them to be accompanied by no less than nine ships of the line to escort them into Brest. In consequence of this intelligence, an express has been sent from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth, for a force to be immediately collected to take their station off Brest. As the present direction of the wind is exactly fair for our getting out of port, and of course equally adverse to their entering Brest, the most sanguine expectations are entertained, that a good account will be given of this immensely valuable fleet.

In consequence of the economical plan which has been adopted by the present administration, official letters from the Secretaries of State were yesterday sent to the principals in those departments intended by Mr Burke's bill to be abolished. The particular departments who were addressed with the official *lettres de cachet*; were, the Boards of Works and Green Cloth, the Cofferer of the Household, and Lords of Trade and Plantations. The inferior Clerks, it is said, are to be retained or provided for, it being totally repugnant to every idea of policy, as well as justice, to reduce a large number of well-educated, intelligent men to a situation of actual poverty.

On Saturday night last, Mr Porter, the messenger, set off with dispatches for the court of Spain, said to be relative to a peace with that court.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, April 6.

"We just now hear from Mahon, that the English troops, &c. embarked on board transports the 3d inst. which were to sail in two days for England. As a proof that the Spaniards will never again give up possession of that island, an order is already given for an inspection into the state of the arsenal, and his Catholic Majesty will establish the dock yard there on the same plan as that of Majorca, where frigates are now building for the Spanish service."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 20.

"The two English gentlemen, Mr Oswald and Mr Whitford, arrived here the 15th, and alighted at the Hotel de Muffcovie. The day following they went to Dr Franklin's Hotel at Passy. From the frequent conferences they have since held with the American Plenipotentiary, and with the minister for foreign affairs, it is not doubted that they are charged with a commission to settle the preliminaries for a general pacification."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 29.

"Sunday night, eight o'clock. Just this moment anchored in Cawland bay, L'Actionnaire, 64 guns, taken by the Queen, Captain Maitland, after a chase of 20 hours last Monday: she is at present *armed en flute*, but was to have been in the line of battle in the East Indies; is a fine ship like the Belleisle, 64; has on board cordage, sails, cables, and other stores, for five sail of the line, and eleven chests of dollars, to pay their troops in the East Indies."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 26.

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| Wheat, 32 s. a 44 s. 6 d. | Boiling Pease, 28 s. |
| Fine ditto, | Tick Beans, 16 s. a 18 s. 6 d. |
| Rye, 18 s. a 21 s. | Small ditto, 19 s. a 22 s. |
| Oats, 8 s. a 14 s. 6 d. | Tares, 20 s. a 25 s. |
| Barley, 14 s. a 17 s. | Fine Flour, 39 s. |
| Malt, 24 s. a 28 s. | Second sort, 37 s. |
| Gray Pease, 18 s. a 20 s. | Rape Seed, — per last. |
| White ditto, 24 s. a 26 s. | |

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 2.

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| Bank Stock 114. | India Stock, — |
| 4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72½ a 73. | 3 per cent. Ann. — |
| 3½ per cent. 1758, 58½ a 59. | India Bonds, — |
| 3 per cent. con. 59½ a 58½ a 59. | Exch. Bills, — |
| 3 per cent. red. 58½ a 59. | Navy Bills, 10½ disc. |
| 3 per cent. 1726, — | Lot. Tick. 16 l. 6 s. 6 d. |
| Long. Ann. 17 s. 16ths a 17½ | 3 per cent. Scrip. 39½ a 60 a 59½ |
| Short Ann. 1778, 13 s. 16ths. | a 4 a 60. |
| South Sea Stock, — | 4 per cent. Scrip. 73½ a 74 a 73½ |
| 3 per cent. Old Ann. — | Light L. Ann. — |
| Ditto New Ann. — | Omnium, — |
| Ditto 1751, — | |

WIND AT DEAL.

MAY 1. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 2.

"This day, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a Committee, Captain Minchin took the Chair.

"Mr Molineux arose, and said, that he should make a motion of the greatest consequence. It was, that a bill might pass to permit the exportation of the growth, produce, and manufactures of St Christopher's, St Nevis, and Montserrat, into every part of Europe and America. He then observed, that he was not possessed of those powers of eloquence for which many gentlemen in that assembly were so justly famed. He was a plain country gentleman. But, however, this motion he brought forward from a conviction of its necessity. He had always acted from principle; so that every stage of the American war had met with his opposition. He was convinced of the calamities it would produce. The consequences were an illustration of the inquiry of its principles. Rivers of blood had been shed,—millions of treasure had been spent,—and the whole continent of America had been dismembered from the British empire. But there was now appearance of happier times. We had one of the most able and amiable of men at the head of Administration,—a gentleman of the first family, fortune, and integrity.

"Indeed it was to be lamented that he had failed rather too far northward. Hence we had met with the most terrible tempests. But now the direction of affairs were in such respectable hands, he trusted prosperity would again illumine the horizon of our political hemisphere.

"Mr Burke spoke in favour of the motion, extending to other islands.

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Mr Dempster approved of what the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Burke) had suggested. But he wished the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Molinieux) had expressed the reflection of our having been too much to the northward; for he thought it was unjust. There were only forty five Scots members in that House: So that whatever bad transactions had been adopted there, it was more with the concurrence of the southern than the northern members.

Mr Molineux disclaimed any reflection on the northern members. He only meant, that we had been so far to the north, which was remarkable for boisterous weather, that we had been necessarily exposed to tempests.

Sir Grey Cooper said a few words when the motion was read and carried.

The House then resumed itself, and received a message from the Lords.

Lord John Cavendish then brought up a report from his Majesty, which was, that having found a great debt incurred by the Civil List, he requested the advice of his Parliament to devise such means as might reduce it without any additional burthen to his subjects.

Lord John Cavendish then arose and moved, that an assurance might be given his Majesty of his faithful Commons intentions to exert themselves, particularly in concerting with his Majesty on such terms as may be competent to his gracious desire and design.

Mr Frederick Montague seconded the motion.

Governor Johnstone wished that the particulars of the reform might be read; not that he meant any other than to give the motion his hearty concurrence.

Lord John Cavendish said, that to read this reform would now be premature. The proper time would be when the House should enter upon the business requested by his Majesty.

The question was then put, and carried nem. con.

Lord Mahon now arose to bring on his intended motion of the gold coin.

The Speaker said it was improper, as there was previous business before the House.

Lord Mahon then fixed on Monday to make his motion.

The House now resolved itself into a general committee on

INDIA AFFAIRS.

Mr ELWIS CHAIRMAN.

Mr Huxley having moved for the recommitment of the report of the select committee, respecting Mr Sullivan, it was agreed.

Mr Huxley then arose and said, that in what he had to say respecting the conduct of the select committee, he meant no reflection; it was only a circumstance of justice which he thought was due to the gentleman who was the object of their censure. He thought, as they were possessed of the truth, they had very temerously entrapped him into the fallacy on which they had founded his criminality.

Mr Dempster said, that he was certain Mr Sullivan had been led into the error, from the suggestion of General Smith, during the examination.

General Smith spoke to controvert what had fallen from Mr Huxley.

Governor Johnstone, Mr Powis, Mr Gregory, and Sir Richard Sutton, spoke in the conversation.

The resolution was agreed to without a division. The rest of the resolutions were now put and carried, when the House adjourned.

Lately was married, James Macrae of Houston, Esq; to Miss Maria Lemaitre, second daughter to the deceased Hon. Stephen Cesar Lemaitre, late one of the judges in the East Indies.

The Honourable Mrs Ogilvie of Clova, was safely delivered of a daughter, at Balmaboth, upon the 4th instant.

On Wednesday last, died here, James Philp of Greenlaw, Esq; Judge Admiral of Scotland.

David Currie Esq; of Newlaw, died at the island of St Thomas, on the 28th of February last.

The last case before the circuit court of Justiciary of Glasgow was, an appeal taken by John McFarlane in Rehearsal, from a sentence of the Sheriff of that county, in a prosecution at the instance of the procurator fiscal; in which McFarlane was indicted capitally for theft and refusal of theft. The procurator having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, the Sheriff proceeded, without a jury, to take a proof of the libel by witnesses, and thereon gave sentence, fining the panel in certain sums, and ordaining him to be set in a pillory. McFarlane appealed from this sentence, as being both incompetent and unjust. The point of incompetency, gave occasion to a very important discussion of the powers of judges and Magistrates, to try and determine criminal cases without a jury. Mr John Morthland, as counsel for the appellants, was very fully on that general question; and from the arguments urged by him with great force, and the authorities which he quoted, it was perfectly clear, that the passing sentence on a panel subject, on a libel inferring a corporal punishment, without the previous conviction of a jury, was unconstitutional, impetuous, and illegal. Mr Nairne, counsel for the procurator, replied, did not so much defend the proceedings, as apologize for the error of the Sheriff. And the court found, that the whole procedure appealed from, was null and void. By this judgment, founded on the principles of the constitution, and on decisions of the supreme court, the sacred privilege of jury is secured and confirmed, and a reasonable check given to the attempt to encroach upon that institution, which is certainly the great bulwark of the liberties of the subjects of this country.

The Bird, McDonald, from Clyde, is arrived at Jamaica. The Cassandra, Kinnear, Castle Temple, M'Kinley, Hero, Mine, Bellona, Bell, from Clyde; Nelly, McFarlane, from London; Dove, Morris, from Georgia; and Eleonora, Clark, from New York, are arrived at Antigua. The Christian, Dunlop, from Clyde, is arrived at Tortuga. The William, Smith, from Newfoundland to St Lucia, is by the Scourge privateer of Salem, mounting 22 guns, Captain Parker commander, and carried into Martinico. Affairs the Scourge was taken by the Prothee man of war, carried into Barbadoes.

On Sunday last, in time of divine service, a fire broke out in a detached house in Port-Glasgow, which had a very alarming appearance, owing to the wind blowing high; but, by the application of the fire engines, it was happily prevented from spreading to the adjacent buildings. Six families were driven out, and lost their whole furniture.

A correspondent informs us, that however extraordinary the weather may seem at this advanced season of the year, we have but a neighbour's share of the worst that has ever been remembered in most parts, even of the southern and midland countries of Europe. In that fine climate, the kingdom of Naples, the clergy and people make religious processions, and public prayers are celebrated daily, to obtain the accustomed blessing of seasonable weather. In the province of Grenada Andalusia, in Spain, they have had severe frosts, which have almost ruined their olive trees; nor is their corn in a much better condition. The same dreadful weather prevails in France and Germany; so that a great dearth may be apprehended, without some favourable change.

Extract of a letter from Stirling, May 2.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here upon Wednesday the 1st current, by the Right Honourable Lord Hailes; but there being no public criminal business to come before the Court, they adjourned till next day, and then proceeded to the trial of Alexander Brown junior, portner of Broomage, in the parish of Larbert, and thirf of Stirling, accused at the instance of Alexander Brown senior, portner of Broomage, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, of an assault and battery. The jury were impanelled at six o'clock in the evening, and returned their verdict at ten o'clock next day, finding the panel guilty of beating and bruising the prosecutor to the great effusion of his blood, whereby he was put in imminent danger of his life; but, on account of some alleviating circumstances, and the proof of the panel's former good behaviour, recommending him to the mercy of the Court.

The Court next proceeded to the trial of the said Alexander Brown junior, also accused at the instance of James Brown, residing in Broomage, with concurrence of his Majesty's Advocate, of an assault and battery, and the panel was found guilty upon his own confession, but in consequence thereof, recommended to mercy. The Court adjourned till this day, when they met, and pronounced sentence in the first prosecution before mentioned, finding the panel liable in 20l. of damages, for the hurt the prosecutor had received by the assault and battery; in 47l. Sterling, as expenses of the prosecution and surgeons fees; and ordaining him to find caution to keep the peace for two years, under a penalty of 50l. Sterling.

Sentence was next pronounced in the second prosecution, in the same terms with the above, except that the expenses, &c. were only 46l. Sterling; and as there was no other business, the Court adjourned till Monday morning, the last day of the ayre at this place, which ends the western circuit.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, May 2.

On Friday last, the anniversary of the founder's death, the Governors, and master of the forty boys, educated and clothed by Mr George Wilson's charity, made their annual procession (the second since the institution of the charity) from the Council Chamber to the Wynd Church, where a sermon, excellently suited to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Dr Findlay of this city.

The Magistrates and Council have made choice of Archibald Campbell, Advocate, younger of Clathie, Esq; to represent this city in the ensuing General Assembly.

Extract of a letter from Park, April 30.

Last week a great quantity of rain fell in this county, which occasioned an uncommon swell in many of the rivers and rivulets in the West Riding.

On Thursday evening last, as Mr Robert Clarke, of Altherthorpe, Woolstapler, was attempting to pass the bridge at Wakefield, the entrance thereto was so much overflowed with water, and the current so rapid, that both rider and horse were carried down by it, and Mr Clarke unfortunately perished. A servant of Mr Heaton of Doncaster, at the same time, in making the like attempt, also lost his life; but both the horses were with great difficulty saved.

In dragging for the bodies of the above unfortunate persons a drowned horse, with a good saddle on, was drawn on shore, which makes it feared that his rider has shared the same fate.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 30.

Dublin Castle, April 30, 1782.

MY LORD,

I am commanded by his Grace the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint your Lordship, that by letters received this morning from Kinsale, there is intelligence of the arrival of La Prudente, Lord Charles Fitzgerald commander, from Admiral Barrington's fleet, which on the 20th instant fell in with a fleet of French vessels, outward bound, under convoy of two ships of the line and two frigates. La Prudente took two ships and one schooner, which are sent to England, and it is imagined that the British fleet have taken the greatest part, if not all of the enemy's vessels. Before La Prudente parted from the fleet the Artois had taken four of the convoy, and others of the King's ships were preparing to engage the French ships of the line, but it was thought the frigates would escape into Brest. Lord Charles Fitzgerald has also taken and brought in with him a large cutter, mounting 22 guns, from Morlaix, which he fell in with the day after he parted from the fleet.

A letter from Waterford mentions, that the master of a brig from Falmouth reports, that nine large ships had arrived there, taken by our fleet, which had been left in pursuit of the men of war and the remainder of 25 ships under their convoy, and they were in hopes the whole would be taken.

I have the further pleasure of informing your Lordship, that his Majesty's cutter the Viper had taken and carried into Waterford, on the 27th instant, a French lugger privateer, of 20 swivels, and 30 men, with a sloop from London, bound to Cork, which she had taken.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

R. FITZPATRICK.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Yesterday at a post assembly, the freedom of this city was unanimously voted to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant in a gold box; and at the same time a silver one to the Honourable Mr Fitzpatrick.

Same day, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs waited upon the Earl of Mornington, with his freedom of this city, unanimously voted to him for his distinguished favour and good conduct, as a military commander.

They also waited upon the Right Honourable Lord Rawdon, with his freedom of this city, unanimously voted to him for his distinguished bravery and good conduct as a military commander.

It is expected that Mr Grattan and Mr Yelverton will immediately be made Privy Counsellors.

Lord Charlemont and Mr Grattan were at the levee on Sunday last. The latter gentleman is not quite recovered from his late indisposition; with difficulty he crawled up stairs, but was made ample amends when he appeared in the circle, by the most marked and particular attention of his Excellency.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 24.

The convoy for Quebec, and another for New York, with a large fleet of transports, are ready to sail first fair wind. The Tartar, Drummond, goes by New York with the convoy. The Governor Dalling, Capt. Moore, is here loading for Jamaica. The Minerva, Capt. Spiers, did not call here. She went straight out, a running ship.

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 25.

Yesterday arrived at Cove his Majesty's frigate Vestal, of 32 guns, Capt. Cox, from Portsmouth.

Extract of a letter from Cork, dated April 26.

The Dædalus and Albemarle frigates, with about fifty sail of transports and merchantmen under their convoy sailed this morning from Cove, with a fair wind, for Quebec. The Jason and Vestal frigates are expected to sail on Monday, with the fleet for New York.

Extract of a letter from Belfast, April 26.

On Tuesday evening last, 60 impressed men on board the Favourite tender, lying in this harbour, mutinied, and had the ship five hours in their possession; seven of them made their escape, and have not since been found. Had it not been for the intrepid conduct of the crew, and the presence of mind discovered by Lieutenant Lee, who in the cabin cut the tiller ropes, and thereby run her ashore, it is probable that the whole of them might have escaped. There were several smugglers and felons aboard.

Extract of a letter from Youghall, dated April 26, 1782.

Yesterday evening, there was a fine chase from Ardmore Head across our harbour—a frigate after a cutter, and so near as to fire several guns at her, and before we lost sight of them, the cutter began to fire her stern chase. It is thought the frigate took her, as they rather neared her. These ten days past we have had privateers about us.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, April 22.

The Right Hon. Mr Rowley said, he understood some of the bills returned, and which had just before been read, were altered in England, and particularly that the Judges bill had received a material alteration; he moved that the committee of comparisons compare the bills with the transmisses.

Mr Yelverton said, the alteration in the Judge's bill was the same that was made two years ago when the bill was unfortunately lost. The committee ordered as desired.

The Right Hon. the Provost, as Secretary of State, read in his place and delivered his Grace the Lord Lieutenant's answer to the address of the House to his Majesty, viz. "I shall immediately transmit this very dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty."

The Right Hon. John O'Neal read and delivered in his Grace's answer to the address of the House, which was to the following purport:

"I thank the House of Commons for this obliging address, and I am happy to find that my appointment to the government of this kingdom is so very acceptable to them. It will give me the highest satisfaction if my administration should answer their favourable expectations, and promote the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland."

The Speaker from the chair informed the House, that he had received the answer of Lord Carlisle to the address of the House (which they had ordered him to transmit to his Lordship) which he read to the House, and was afterwards read at the table. It was to the following effect:

SIR,

"I have received your letter communicating a vote of the House of Commons, acknowledging in terms highly flattering to me, the uniform and unremitting attention with which I endeavoured during my administration to promote the welfare of this kingdom: I request you to offer to that House, where you so worthily preside, my most sincere thanks for this mark of national approbation: It is with cordial pleasure that I shall ever reflect on the fortunate combination of circumstances, if by them I have been enabled to encourage the commercial interests of the kingdom, to promote the great improvements of this metropolis, to give a new spring to the public credit, to see the liberty of the subject secured by law, to add weight and dignity to the administration of justice, to conciliate to his Majesty's government every persuasion and description of men, and finally to mature the means of uniting a loyal people in general harmony and happiness. Permit me to offer you my best thanks for the very obliging expressions with which you have accompanied this communication."

"I have the honour to be, &c."

All these several answers were ordered to be entered on the journals of the House.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

- May 2. Phenix, Tadder, from Alloa, with pease.
- Betty, Mason, from Glasgow, with potatoes.
- Nelly, Tulloch, from ditto, with hemp.
- Jean, Gray, from Aberdeen, in ballast.
- Providence, Baxter, from ditto, with goods.
- Susan, Clark, from Perth, with wheat.
- Three brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, with wheat.
- Peggy, Munro, from Inverness, with whisky and goods.
- Elizabeth and Margaret, Thomson, from Kennet, with whisky.
- Glasgow, Shaw, from Burrowscunneth, with rags.
- Falkirk, Sommervell, from Newcastle, with goods.
- Lady Frances, Pottinger, from Methell, with salt.

And a number of vessels from different ports in the Frith, with coals.

REEDS.

THE REEDMAKERS in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Perth, Dundee, Dunfermline, and other places in Scotland, on account of the great advance of materials, occasioned by the war with the Dutch, are under the necessity of advancing the price of Reeds to the following rates, from 200 to 300 on ell at 14d. per hundred; 300 to 400, 400 to 500, 500 to 600, 600 to 700, 700 to 800, 800 to 900, 900 to 1000, 1000 to 1100, 1100 to 1200, 1200 to 1300, 1300 to 1400, 1400 to 1500, 1500 to 1600, 1600 to 1700, 1700 to 1800, 1800 to 1900, 1900 to 2000, 2000 to 2100, 2100 to 2200, 2200 to 2300, 2300 to 2400, 2400 to 2500, 2500 to 2600, 2600 to 2700, 2700 to 2800, 2800 to 2900, 2900 to 3000, 3000 to 3100, 3100 to 3200, 3200 to 3300, 3300 to 3400, 3400 to 3500, 3500 to 3600, 3600 to 3700, 3700 to 3800, 3800 to 3900, 3900 to 4000, 4000 to 4100, 4100 to 4200, 4200 to 4300, 4300 to 4400, 4400 to 4500, 4500 to 4600, 4600 to 4700, 4700 to 4800, 4800 to 4900, 4900 to 5000, 5000 to 5100, 5100 to 5200, 5200 to 5300, 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GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
May 3. Jean, Brown, from Edale, with dates.
Dipatch, McCallum, from Dublin, in ballast.
Mannie, Duncan, from Belfast, ditto.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, May 3.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
|--------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat, | 20s. 6d. | 19s. 6d. | 18s. 6d. |
| Bear, | 14 6 | 13 8 | 12 6 |
| Oats, | 11 0 | 10 4 | 9 6 |
| Pease, | 11 6 | 10 6 | 9 0 |

THE ENTERED TEA and SPIRIT DEAL-

ERS in and about the City of Edinburgh having met, and taken into consideration the great loss that they sustain by hawkers and smugglers clandestinely vending great quantities of Tea and Spirits in the city and neighbourhood, and by mixing and adulterating said Tea and Spirits, and evading payment of his Majesty's duties, they are enabled to underbid the fair traders, to the great prejudice of the revenue, and also of the entered dealers; and the public are not only imposed upon by these hawkers in the quality of the goods, but are also liable in a Penalty of TEN POUNDS Sterling for each offence, in buying such Tea and Spirits from any other persons than Licensed Dealers: They have therefore entered into an agreement, and are fully resolved to carry the laws into execution against all persons of whatever denomination who shall be found hawking or selling Teas and Spirits in the city of Edinburgh, or neighbourhood thereof, and also against all persons who shall purchase Teas or Spirits from such hawkers; and, in order the more effectually to discover those persons who carry on this illicit trade, a Reward is hereby offered of FIVE POUNDS Sterling to any person or persons who shall, betwixt and the first day of June next, inform against such hawkers, or the persons purchasing Teas or Spirits from them, to be paid by the Entered Tea and Spirit Dealers in Edinburgh, on conviction of the offender or offenders.

By Order of the Meeting,
ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Preses.

TO be SOLD, by auction, by Mr Cart, at the Bull-head at Hinkley, in the county of Leicester, on Wednesday the 29th May 1782, by order of the assignees of Mr Richard Seller hofier, a bankrupt.

One Hundred and Eleven STOCKING-FRAMES of various paces, in good condition, and calculated for the most useful part of the Stocking Manufacture.—Descriptive Catalogues with conditions of sale, may be had at Garraway's Coffee-house, London; at the Sarsen's Head, Glasgow; at the Exchange Coffee-house, and Dunn's Hotel, Edinburgh; and of the auctioneer, at Leicester on Wednesday preceding the sale.

One Hundred and eleven Stocking Frames being a greater number than were ever sold in England by auction in one day; the Auctioneer, with great respect to the merchants of Scotland, thought it proper to announce the sale in the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SALE OF PRIZE-GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and Co. Leith, on Monday the 20th of May current, precisely at ten o'clock forenoon.

The following GOODS, being part of the Cargo of the Snow FIVE FRIENDS, Prize to the Lively Privateer, *William Maclellan* Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Bolton, viz.

| | |
|--|--|
| 106 Pieces fine broad cloth. | 24 Pocket-books. |
| 40 Pieces flannel and duff. | 96 Pair silk garters. |
| 3 Pieces calimere. | 30 Umbrellas. |
| 60 Dozen pair of stockings. | 12 Reams of paper. |
| 100 Pieces shalloon, poplin, damask, and damask. | 120 Pair women's shoes. |
| 23 Pieces hilling. | 133 Yards bolting cloth. |
| 184 Fine beaver hats. | 3000 Dozen for d Buttons and thimbles. |
| 200 Pieces calimere, durant, and cambler. | 2000 Lib. thread. |
| 700 Pieces calicoe. | 50000 Needles. |
| 25 Dozen handkerchiefs. | 70000 Hair-pins. |
| 51 Pieces cotton beaver, velvet, jean, and thickset. | 370 Doz. table knives & forks. |
| 150 Pieces linen and sheeting. | 600 Doz. penknives, cut-thaws, and scissars. |
| 26 Pieces huckaback, toweling, and towels. | 180 Brass corks. |
| 17 Damask table-cloths. | 70 Brass kettles. |
| 84 Pieces check. | 94 Dozen files. |
| 37 Pieces buckram. | 400 Dozen of locks & hinges. |
| 3 Sattin petticoats. | 180 Sets of desk mounting. |
| 37 Dozen leather mits & gloves. | 300 Candlesticks. |
| 2000 Yards gauze and lawn. | 35 Saws. |
| 2500 Dozen tapes and bindings. | 2000 Feet window-glass. |
| 10 Bed ticks. | 12000 Nails. |
| 90 Pieces ribbons. | 11 Cut white lead. |
| 12 Boxes artificial flowers. | 22 Pieces raven duck. |
| 70 Dozen fans. | 100 Bolts of canvas. |

And a variety of Haberdashery and Ironmongers Ware.
The goods are in excellent order, and will be shown three days before the sale.
Catalogues to be had by applying as above.

SEAMEN AND LANDMEN WANTED.



THE LIVERY Privateer, *WILLIS MACLELLAN* Commander, mounting 22 carriage guns, 6 and 12 pounders; and the *LEVERET* Privateer, *J. DICKSON* Commander, mounting 12 carriage guns,—are now fitting out at LEITH, and will very soon be ready to sail on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain.

The Lively is a most capital ship; and during her last cruise captured three rich American prizes. Her consort the *Leveret* is allowed to be one of the swiftest cruisers in Europe.

Able Seamen, Ordinary Seamen, and Landmen are wanted for these vessels, and great encouragement will be given by applying to the Captains, or to Messrs Ramsay, Williamson, and Co. Leith.

A few Officers are wanted, particularly Masters Mates, a Boatswain, Carpenter, Gunner, and Quarter-masters, &c.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
At Herron's Long-Room in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 22d of May, at 12 o'clock mid day,
THE SNOW DE BATAVIER,
with all her masts, yards, cordage, sails, &c. as the now lies in the harbour of Greenock; being a prize to his Majesty's ships of war the *Monarch*, *Panther*, and *Sybil*.

Also, the following goods, being part of the Cargo of the said snow Batavier:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 85 Hogheads of Tobacco. | 277 Bags of Coffee. |
| 129 Casks of Clayed and Muscovado Sugar. | 19 Casks of Rum. |
| | 141 Hides. |

Inventory of the vessel, with the samples of the goods, and conditions of sale, will be shown at the counting-house of Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants, Glasgow.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 2d May 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.
ON SATURDAY the 11th day of May inst. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse in LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 Boxes, containing 112 lib. of GREEN TEA, appraised at 9s. 6d. | Per lib. |
| 1 Ditto, containing 209 lib. of BLACK TEA, at 7s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 404 lib. of ditto, at 6s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 28 lib. of ditto, at 5s. 6d. | |
| 1 Casks, containing 141 lib. of ditto, at 3s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto & 1 bag, containing 222 lib. of ditto, at 3s. 6d. | |
| 1 Bags, &c. containing 107 lib. of ditto, at 6s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 104 lib. of ditto, at 6s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 252 lib. of ditto, at 5s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 20 lib. of ditto, at 5s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 9 lib. of ditto, at 4s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 79 lib. of ditto, at 4s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 145 lib. of ditto, at 3s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 477 lib. of ditto, at 3s. 6d. | |
| 1 Ditto, containing 55 lib. of ditto, at 2s. 6d. | |

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES HINDMARSH, formerly Innkeeper at Beltonford, in the county of Haddington, North Britain; as likewise to the sundry Debtors to the Trustees for these Creditors.

A Meeting of the said James Hindmarsh's Creditors, called by advertisements in the news-papers, was held at Dunbar on the 13th of April 1782, at which John Tait and Alexander Sawers, writers in Dunbar, were appointed as agents to collect the whole outstanding debts due to the trustees, and, if needful, to prosecute for payment without delay; as also to draw up a scheme of division of the funds which shall be made effectual, in order that the creditors in Scotland may be paid their dividends of that fund at the term of Whit Sunday first. But it was recommended to Messrs Tait and Sawers to set aside and retain the dividends corresponding to the sums for which the English creditors lodged claims at the first meeting, until such time as these English creditors shall render an account of the prices of the chaises and horses they carried off, and satisfy them of the justice of their claims, and of a legal title to receive such dividends, particularly such as were claimed by William Luke and Elizabeth Hindmarsh, Mr Collingwood Forrester, and Anne Barton; also, that they should cause insert an advertisement in the London Gazette and Newcastle news-papers, requiring these creditors to give such satisfaction, and show such titles, between the 1st day of July next; with certification, that in case these English creditors fail to do so, they will be cut off from any dividend of the funds of the bankrupt, and that the same, after the expiry of that day, will immediately be divided amongst the Scots creditors, which, in that event, the said agents are hereby authorized to do.

Of all which this intimation, in terms of the said instructions, is given by
Dunbar, April 27. 1782. JOHN TAIT.
ALEX. SAWERS.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 161 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pigeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy; and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of South, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE; Pigeon House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by W. Hope-Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within five miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive, and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.
There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day which is within half a mile of the house.

HUNTLY BLEACHFIELD, 1782.

MACVEACH, BELL, and CO. Manufacturers and Bleachers in Huntly, continue to lay down Cloth, and bleach at the following prices, after the most approved method, without the use of any machine that might prove detrimental to the fabric of the Cloth.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1000 reed and under, at 2 d. | 1400 and 1500, 3 1/2 d. |
| 1100, 2 1/2 d. | 1600, and finer, 4 d. |
| 1200, and 1300, 3 d. | Cambricks, 3 d. |

Diapers, Sheetings, and Twells in proportion to their breadth.

Those who are pleased to favour this Company with their orders may depend upon the utmost attention being paid, for preserving the character of the cloth wore and bleached at this field, which, for many years past has been so much distinguished, particularly the three last years. Those who want their cloth for sale may have it stamped and lapped as they shall desire, either in the Dutch or Irish manner, as this Company were at pains to get a Bleacher well known in every branch of the business.

Cloth for this field is taken in by Messrs Duncan and Milner merchants, Guelstrow; Duncan and Galloway flax dressers, end of the Gallowgate; Joseph Nairn flax-dresser, Aberdeen; James Simpson postmaster, Old Meldrum; James Middleton merchant, Gordonstown of Auchterless; Alexander Watt merchant, Turrell; William Durward manufacturer, Cunningham; Alexander Cowie merchant, Oldtown of Carnhowie; James Dick whitter, and James Brown weaver in Banff; John Gordon merchant, Portferry; John Cowie weaver in Milnake, parish of Fordyce; Alexander Macdonald weaver in Foggielean; James Addison manufacturer, Cullen; Alexander Gordon farmer, Landends of Enzie; Messrs Alexander Umphray and Son, and George Green, merchants, Forthabers; James Donald weaver, Elgin; William Muir weaver, Forres; James Ross weaver, Nairn; John Monro weaver, Culblair; Mrs Smith widow of the deceased Robert Smith, Inverness; James Smith weaver, Keith; David Mayer merchant, Kirkton of Mortlach; John Findlay merchant, Elphies; and at Macgregor, Bell, and Company's House in Huntly: at all which places receipts will be given, and carriage paid. The names of the owners to be sewed in the end of the cloth with thread, and not with silk or woollen yarn. The pieces to be numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. No cloth to be returned white that comes in after the 10th August.

N. B. The said Company continue to work yarn into cloth as formerly; and, having a Large Damask Loom, and a Knowing Weaver, they work Table-cloths of any size or figure, Coats of Arms, &c. They have just now on hand a large assortment of Linen Cloths, fresh, and of the best quality, which they are selling off on reasonable terms.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased LAURENCE CRAIGIE of Dumbarnie, Writer to the Signet.

THE whole funds of the said Laurence Craigie being now nearly converted into money, and a plan having been concerted by a committee of the creditors, for dividing the funds immediately by an arbiter, so as to avoid the expense and delay of judicial procedure, the whole creditors are requested to meet by themselves, or their agents properly authorized, at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of May 1782, at twelve o'clock noon, when a submission for that purpose will be laid before the meeting for executing. N. B. It is earnestly entreated that the creditors attend, as otherwise the plan of a submission must be abandoned, and the whole come before the Court of Session.

SALE of the LANDS of ALDERSTON,

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 4th of July 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of ALDERSTON, lying within the parish of Mid Calder and county of Edinburgh, consisting of about 660 Scots acres, mostly inclosed, and divided by hedge and ditch, and belts of planting. The free yearly rent is about 350 l. Sterling.

There is a good mansion-house upon the estate, with suitable garden and offices, pleasantly situated within two miles of Mid Calder, a good market town, and 15 miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road.—There is a good lime-quarry in the middle of the estate, within two miles of coal.

The Lands entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Edinburgh; and, for the encouragement of purchasers, will be exposed at 7500 l. Sterling.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and plan of the lands to be seen in the hands of John Hay, accountant in Edinburgh; or John Gordon, jun. writer to the signet.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN,

Within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon the 25th day of July 1782, at five o'clock afternoon.

THE Whole Lands and Barony of FETTER-

CAIRN and others, lying within the parishes of Fettercairn and Pordon, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the late Lady Diana Middleton of Seaton.—The free rent of this estate, after deduction of public burdens, is 194 bolls meal, 74 bolls 3 firlets bear, and 45 l. 12s. Sterling in money. The lands and barony of Fettercairn, Craignish, Gossfrie, &c. hold of the Crown, the valued rent being 1966 l. Scots, which may be easily split into above four votes or freeholds.

Most of the farms on the estate are set in tack to good tenants, and a great part of them inclosed with hedge and ditch, which the tenants, by their tacks, are obliged to keep in good order. There is a good free-stone quarry in the heart of the estate, and an excellent lime-quarry wrought upon it, from which the tenants are abundantly supplied with lime for manure; unwrought limestone also appears in several other parts of the lands.

The grounds are watered by many streams running through them, and have abundance of firing from the inexhaustible moorles upon the estate. The hill farms have most extensive pasture for black cattle and sheep, and those below are close rich corn-fields, of excellent and grateful soil, and well drained by ditches lately cast for that purpose. If a purchaser inclines, he may immediately inclose and plant about 120 acres of moor-ground of Luttermuir, which lie at present uncultivated, and on which none of the tenants have any servitude or right of pasture.

The manor-place of Fettercairn is an old building, pleasantly situated in the middle of the estate, about two miles south of the Grampian hills, which abound with all manner of game. The proprietors have not resided on the estate for many years past; the house, however, in the roof, walls, and windows, has been kept in constant repair, so that it is capable of being fitted up for a gentleman's residence. The garden consists of about two acres of ground, inclosed with a good wall, and is well floored with fruit-trees. There is about 13 acres of well grown and fenced planting near the house, of fir, ash, and beech, from 15 to 20 years old. If the proprietor should chuse to reside at the house of Fettercairn, which, for the use of keeping constant fires in it, is at present possessed by the gardener, he has open for his natural possession the garden and about eight acres, set to the gardener only from year to year; and he may also have 22 acres of excellent inclosed ground in the field called The Callender, adjoining to the house, upon giving a year's warning to the present tenants.

The house of Fettercairn lies about eight miles from the two market-towns of Montrose and Brechin, and the roads are remarkably good.

The rental of the lands, progress of the title-deeds, and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of William Tytler writer to the signet in Edinburgh, Dr William Thom advocate in Aberdeen, and Professor Thomas Gordon, of the King's College, Aberdeen; and the tenants will show the grounds.

By Adjournment—Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD, by roup or auction, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 20th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of CARGEN, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, about three measured miles from Dumfries.

It consists of about 746 English acres of exceeding fine rich loamy soil, laid out in the best manner, well watered, and subdivided with hedges, dykes, and ditches, and belts of planting from 60 to 70 feet wide. About 25 acres are planted in this manner with fir, oak, ash, beech, and elm, which, with the hedges, are all in the most healthy and thriving condition, from five to twenty-five years old. The farm-houses are in good repair, being all lately built.

The estate lies on a declivity, facing south and south-east, along the banks of the river Nith, which is navigable for a good way above it. It has within itself an inexhaustible fund of manure called Sea Sleech, which, from experience, has been found equal, if not superior to any other for raising all kinds of corn and grass.

Near the centre of the estate is the Mansion-house, Garden, and Orchard, contiguous, pleasantly situated. The orchard stored with the best fruit-trees, standards as well as espalliers, all in healthy and thriving condition. Near the house, there is a complete court of offices consisting of barns, granary, stables, byres, sheds and straw, hog and poultry yards, and other conveniences fit for the accommodation of a gentleman's family.

The rent of the estate previous to Whit Sunday last was about 677 l. Owing to some of the farms being set from that term for one year, or short endurances, and under restrictions as to tillage, the rent from Whit Sunday last is only about 500 l.

The lands hold of subject-superior, for payment of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. of feu-duty, except a small pendicle which holds of the Crown.

The valuation is 615 l. Scots.—The landlord is bound to pay the whole public burdens, which are the above-mentioned feu-duty of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. the reis, with 2 l. 8 s. 10 d. of liperid, and 1 l. 3 s. 0 d. of school salary.—The tenants were valued in 1755, and the heritor has a tack thereof from the Crown, current till Lammas 1789.

The upset price of this lot, for the encouragement of offerors, is now reduced to 11,500 l.

ALSO, to be SOLD, time and place forefald, the SUPERIORITY of the Eight-mark Land of DRUM, lying in the barony and parish of New Abbey, and Stewartry forefald, which gives a freehold qualification in the county. The vassal pays a feu-duty of 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.—Upset price One Hundred Pounds.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rental, current leases, and conditions of sale. Copies of the conditions of sale, and inventory of writs, will be seen in the hands of Thomas Goldie writer in Dumfries. And those who wish for further information may apply to them, or Mr Ludovick Grant, accountant in Edinburgh.